THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Vol VI | Elizabeth-City, N. C. Saturday, February 24, 1827. | No. 10.

TERMS.

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.*

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

New and Cheap Store.

The Subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public, that they have taken that commodious Store, next door to Capt. Pickett's Tavern, where they have now opened and propose to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Ware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

which they will sell low, for cash or produce.

J.I.S. A. ARMISTEAD & Co.
Elizabeth-City, Dec. 23 *Tf*

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE

We have received an assortment of Ladies and Misses Morocco and Seal skin SHOES.

Jan. 6.

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c

The Subscriber has now on hand an extensive and general assortment of Dry Goods, and a complete assortment of Groceries, viz.
Flour, Rum, Brandy, Whiskey,
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses,
Raisins, Cheese, Chocolate,
Tobacco, Salt, &c. &c.

ALSO,

100 bbls. Newark Cider,
50 do. Apples,
And a choice lot of Westphalia HAMS,
Just received a few boxes of excellent leather SHOES, mens, womens and boys &c.

Mathew Cluff.

Elizabeth-City, Jan. 20.

FOR SALE.

37 Hhds. prime retailing molasses.

L. C. Moore.

Elizabeth-City, January 6. *Et*

JUST RECEIVED

By the schr. New Sophronia, from Grenada
19 puncheons Rum,
25 do. molasses, prime quality.
Also, by Schr. Gen. Warren, Vinal, from Boston, and sloop Mary Simmons, from Providence, R. I.
25 bbls. N. E. Rum,
500 bushels Irish Potatoes,
10 bbls. Onions,

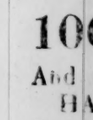
ALSO, AFLOAT,

1500 bushels Cadiz Salt,
Rice, Molasses, Coffee and Sugar. *For Sale by*

A. Fobes, jun.

Fobesville, Jan. 20.

Property for Sale.



The Subscriber is desirous of selling his property in the town of Nixonton, consisting of a Dwelling House, Store, and every necessary out house for the accommodation of a family. His price is moderate, and the terms of payment will no doubt be satisfactory. Apply to Constant C. Green or

R. H. RAMSAY.
Nixonton, Feb. 10 *Bt*

JOB-PRINTING

OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE.*

Proposals for Publishing A Semi-Weekly Paper

At the Office of the Star and North-Carolina State Gazette.

The object of the Editors in publishing a semi-weekly paper, must at once arrest the attention of a discerning public. The prosperity of our happy country, and the maintenance, in their original purity, of our civil and religious institutions, are not secondary considerations with any truly republican American citizen. As these are based on the public *will* and regulated by the public *voice*, "that will and that voice to be *righteous* must be *enlightened.*"

The rapid advancement of this country in every branch of national prosperity—in the increase of her population, the extension of her commerce, the improvement of her system of agriculture, and the cultivation of the arts and sciences, is the source of proud exultation to every American bosom. But the North Carolinian must go farther; the improvement of his own State, her rising importance in the national scale, is a subject of just congratulation, and calls upon her sons to redouble their exertions to advance her prosperity and happiness. The Editors believe that to attain these desirable objects nothing can contribute in a greater degree than the frequent and extensive circulation of a well conducted newspaper, alone that information relative to passing events, is to be obtained. As the world grows older, events multiply upon us; and they have already accumulated to such an extent as to render it impracticable to give even a summary of all that is interesting in a weekly paper.

In order, therefore, to facilitate the promulgation of useful knowledge, the Editors have determined, should it meet public approbation, to commence, as early as practicable, the publication of a paper twice a week; and as all the papers in this State, with the exception of one only are printed but once a week, they calculate, with some degree of certainty, on success.

The advantages to be derived from such a publication will readily be estimated by our enlightened and discerning fellow citizens. It will be the means of giving earlier intelligence of every important circumstance, foreign and domestic; of presenting a more general view of things at home and things abroad; of enabling us to devote more of our paper to the interests of the farmer; of giving a more detailed and satisfactory account of our legislative and congressional proceedings; and, in short, of publishing a greater variety of matter, thereby affording our columns the advantage of suiting the taste of every class of readers.

The attention of the citizens of the State, and our friends and patrons particularly, is respectfully invited to this subject, Our project must stand or fall on the extension or withholding of their patronage.

TERMS.—The semi-weekly *Star* will be issued as soon as the subscription list will justify it, and be published every Tuesday and Friday, at five dollars per annum.

Advertisements will be inserted on the same terms as in the weekly paper.

There will be no alteration in the weekly paper, except the contemplated enlargement. It will continue, as usual, to be published once a week at three dollars per annum.

☞ Those of our old subscribers who may prefer the semi-weekly paper, will please to advise us of it as soon as possible.

A. J. LAWRENCE,
THOS J. LEMAY,

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1827.

*** Editors of papers in this State will confer a favor by inserting the above.

NOTICE.

Mrs. Albertson takes this method to inform the public, that she has opened the House (formerly the City Hotel in Elizabeth-City) as a House of

Private Entertainment and Boarding House

where genteel travellers and their horses can be accommodated, and a few boarders by the month or year. She will also receive a few Children, students at the Academy, as boarders, if offered.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 9.

Fresh Garden Seed

Just received and for sale by
WM. D. GORDAN, Agent.
Elizabeth-City, Feb. 3.

SALT.

400 Bushels Liverpool coarse Salt. For sale by

Wright & Williams

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 3.

A New and Patent Grist Mill.

The subscriber having bought of the Patentee the exclusive right to sell this Mill in the counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, and Gates, invites the attention of the citizens of those counties to it. He will attend their next respective county courts, in order to exhibit a model of the same, and to put it in actual operation, being satisfied that this will be the best means of convincing them of its superior utility, and will sell individual rights to make them, or for the whole counties on reasonable terms. He also contemplates making an improvement in the Mill by adding a balance wheel, which is not used by the Patentee.

WILLIAM MEBANE.
Feb. 10, 1827. *Bt*

JUST RECEIVED

Per Schooner Enterprize Carr,
1400 Bushels coarse Salt,
and by Schooner Polly Rider, Dunlap, from Martinique,
30 Hogsheads of prime retailing Molasses,
Also by Schooner Debenture from Charleston,
800 Bushels Liverpool Salt,
10 bbls. Apple Brandy,
10 do. Whiskey,
6 do. Rum,
Bags of Coffee,
Barrels of Sugar,
Hogsheads of Molasses,
5 boxes Shoes, (assorted,)
Cogniac Brandy,
Half barrels of Sounds,
For sale by

A. Fobes, jun.

Cheap Coffee.

The subscriber has just received from Havana 4000 pounds of coffee which he offers for sale on reasonable terms for Cash.

SAMUEL PEDRICK.
Elizabeth-City, Feb. 3.

Wanted to Purchase

Or to hire for the year, a middle aged negro Woman without children, who can Cook, Wash and Iron; for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office.

January 20.

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets in Elizabeth City the first and third Mondays in every month, and the Harmony Chapter meets the second and fourth Mondays.

BLANKS.

WARRANTS for Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck Counties, printed and for sale at this Office.

Farmer's Repository.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

On the value and use of Oxen in comparison with Horses.

Concluded.

Frederick co. Va. April 4, 1825.

Now, if it be a fact, that oxen in great part, can be more economically and profitably used than horses, the great advantage of improving them follows of course, which will naturally lead us into a system of farming more fertalizing and less laborious. In what has been said, or what may be said, let nothing be inferred that the horse is undervalued; but that the use of this noble animal should be confined to certain labour, which he is better adapted to than the ox; that the number should be limited, and their size and form made the subject of particular interest, that a pair of them may *perform the same quantity of labour*, with ploughs of improved construction, as *three* are in the habit of doing. Touching then, immediately, the subject of their comparative value in the middle states, I consider the horse as much more valuable for the plough of any kind, the harrow, and waggon, when hauling to a considerable distance—as I do the ox for the rest of the labour performed on a farm, treading wheat excepted, which labour is now done in a great measure by machinery. Hauling of all Kinds, either in waggons or carts, particularly in the transportation of manure, where four oxen have, in a properly constructed cart, as decided a superiority over the former in the ploughing. If oxen are slower than horses, their steadiness, strength, simple gearing, which renders it so speedy a change from one cart to another, and advantageous mode of delivering their load by a tilt, and off again without loss of time, is the cause of their superiority; and this done with a broad wheel cart, costing not more than half as much as the waggon; of which, and its peculiar adaptation to the hauling of wood, manure, stone, &c. I shall endeavor to make useful by an explanatory drawing, not knowing whether this particular construction is known off my own farm.

I had formerly been in the habit of using long narrow bodies, high wheels with narrow tire: but such wheels cannot be made strong enough for heavy oxen; they twist them in turning around, nor are they fit to go over cultivated grounds. The high narrow bodies are unhandy to load in, equally so to upset, as after a deal of exertion to tilt them, they will not discharge the load freely, whereas a body short and very wide, will carry much more manure, and tilt with ease, besides affording less labor to the team. I have endeavored to accommodate their gear carts, and labor as nearly to their nature as possible, not forcing or expecting more of them than they can truly perform. It is certain much is to be done by management, and there is a great advantage in a suitable breed. I have occasionally had an ox to retard the progress of the whole team, not having a form corresponding with the rest, to enable him to keep up in a quickened pace; but the same difference will be met with in horses also. A simple mention of a few of the many advantages attending oxen, and I am done with their enlogy.

They are rarely ever known to be either lame or blind; I have not, in twenty years, lost one by disease or poverty; they do not jump and tresspass like horses, but their lameness, if incurable, or mischievousness, do not prevent them from making good beef.

My decided opinion is, that ninety nine farmers out of a hundred will do better in the use of oxen with horses, as here recommended—but I will not disguise that there are some few, whose wonderful energy and management have demonstrated (especially in extensive grain cultivation) that horses pushed to a certain age and then sold to give place to other prime ones, have succeeded in doing more than could have been done under any other circumstances—the hauling of produce to market 50 or 70 miles is considered in these exceptions. Some argue, we will not keep oxen, for our horses must be fed, work or not, therefore we will keep them exclusively at work—but it is not the fact; hay or grass will keep horses fat when they are not at work, and the economy of oxen not only consists in the saving of grain in not eating it themselves, but in rendering it unnecessary that the horse should—further, they are a necessary relief to the horse whose powerful energies should be called forth at certain seasons, particularly during the spring and fall, when a good three horse team should not plough less than from two to two and a half acres per day; rest should then ensue for a while, then light labor, and rich grazing will make them young for another ploughing tug—after which but little grain is required with an abundance of rough food and hay, which, if properly administered, will make a large quantity of the best manure. Horses thus kept, will live longer and at less expense.

The yoking and breaking of oxen comes next under consideration, but so much has been lately said on these subjects in the American Farmer, I will touch but lightly on them, and proceed to state my experience of the kind of cart best adapted to their labor. I have usually broken them at between two and three years of age, by working them gently between the wheel oxen and leaders, gradually introducing them into harder labor by putting one at a time behind, or before, wherever their station may be intended. Their yokes are constructed with a view to have as close a bearing on the neck as possible, and the bows inserted with a like view. Query: as some insist that oxen can draw most by a rope attached to their horns, would not the experiment be worth making, that of fixing the rope round the horns and to the yoke, in order to relieve the shoulders of part of the pull, when the pressure has become great?—though I confess I feel satisfied with the present mode.

A much more important consideration is to possess carts of easy conveyance to them, and abundant in the transportation of manure, &c. for I have often heard farmers say, they had plenty of manure but could not carry it out. I have never been able to make a fourth as much as I could haul out in good season to plough in before it was too much exposed to evaporation—then, as the facility of removing it is as necessary as the making, I would offer the annexed plan of a cart for 4 or 6, oxen, two of which will cost less money than a good waggon, requiring so much less iron and mechanical labor. The state of perfection (I imagine) I have brought them to, is the result of twenty years observation, casting off many before worn, altering and amending from time to time, but perhaps I have yet to learn much on the subject; if so, may this occasion bring it to light. The axle tree should be very strong, and not morticed for the tongue, which should be so stiff as not to bend at all, the tire 4 inches, wheels about 5 feet high—the body just 8 feet long from end to end of the main rails, which should be stout and of good white oak, with additional rise in the middle to admit of a portion being rounded out for the hub to turn under.—It is by this means the body acquires width, and will carry more and easier than a long narrow one—will also tilt and be replaced with ease. The width of the body may come within two inches of the spokes below, and the side boards to lean so as to be nearly parallel with the spokes of the wheel—it should be 6 inches wider behind than before; a light moveable bottom battened together and chained to the fore slat is to be used for hauling manure, &c.—and the side boards are to be put into the staples on the outside of the rails of the body, which are 9 feet long, as is the floor of the cart.—The side boards are 2 feet high above the staples. When the nature of the hauling requires it, a slight gate may be affixed at pleasure on the fore part. Pins with shoulders are driven about three inches deep into the under part of the rails on each side of the axle, to prevent the body from going too far one way or the other. This is better than any iron work for a cart independent of the economy—the staples are driven through immediately on each side the two inch auger holes intended for standers in the hauling of wood, rails, &c.; and will prevent the greatest pressure from ever opening the timbers. The convenience and economy of this manure and wood body, as I call it, must be so evident, that I will not trouble you further than to observe, that the staples and four bands at the ends of the rails, is all the iron work it requires. It is rapidly dissected and stowed away after use. For other purposes, a light close body, 9 feet long, or 10, according

to circumstances, is used for the hauling of wheat, corn, &c.; six barrels of corn in the shuck I have frequently hauled.—To this body is attached ladders for hay, wheat, &c. &c.; and an additional one is used almost exclusively for corn stalks with the tops and fodder on, 15 feet long, consisting of rails, slats, and very high standers. This body conveys more of the materials of manure from a good corn field than can readily be conceived by one not accustomed to its operations. In conclusion, it will be almost unnecessary to add, in connection with the economy of using oxen, that any system in the present state of our agriculture, that will have the effect of reducing *its expenses*, and at the same time enhance its profits, both immediately and remotely, and insure a certain improvement of the soil, must be considered preferable to the extensive, uncertain and unfertilizing system of grain raising, which has been my desire to prove, through the medium of the labor of oxen, the repose of a greater portion of land in grass, and a greater quantity of hay as the cheapest and least exhausting resource of manure; the security for a greater crop of grain on less land.* Have the goodness to pardon this rough sketch, for writing is not my trade, but practical farming, which, I think, I pursue with more pleasure than almost any man in the world.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
RICHARD K. MEADE

* And best recipe for DESTROYING the Hessian fly

REPORT
OF THE
President and Directors of the Literary Fund.

To the honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina.

In obedience to an act of the Legislature, passed at its last session, requiring the President and Directors of the Literary Fund of this State, "to make an annual report of all such sums of money as may belong to the said fund with such recommendations for the improvement of the same, as to them may seem expedient," we have the honor to submit to the Legislature the following Report.

From the appropriation made at the last session, the following sums of money have been received by the Public Treasurer, and pursuant to the act, the Board have caused a regular account of the same to be stated by the Treasurer.

1. Dividends from the Bank of Cape Fear, - -	$1956
2. Dividends from the Bank of Newbern,	884
3. Tax on licenses and retailers from sheriffs and clerks,	4,109 84
4. Tax imposed on auctioneers, -	741 04
5. Entry money for vacant lands,	4,614 07½
Making in amount of receipts previous to the 1st day of November, 1826,	$12,304 95½
Since which time a further sum has been received, from the Cape Fear Navigation Company, amounting to	$420 00
Making the actual receipts up to this time of	$12,724 95½

Of this sum no part has yet been vested in stock, as directed by the act creating the Literary Fund, but it will be so vested so soon as the President and Directors shall ascertain, satisfactorily, the kind of stock it may be prudent and proper to purchase.

From the appropriation of $21,09 which was paid by this State to certain Cherokee Indians, for reservations secured to them by treaty made by the U States, and for which this State has a fair claim upon the equity and justice of the government of the U. States, no part has been received, and to commend to the Legislature to make another application to Congress for the same.

The swamp and marsh lands of this State, which are vacant, having been pledged for the support of common schools, it might seem necessary to make farther provision by law prohibiting their entry, under the entry laws of the State. The Legislature, however, at its last session, deemed it expedient to pass an act forbiding its entry; but this act is limited in its duration to the first day of February, 1827. To remove all doubt on this just expectation, they have been decisive, and to prevent litigation hereafter, they may be entered by any person as vacant land, but that the same shall be applied to the purposes of public education as heretofore directed.

The value of swamp land in this State is becoming more important every year, and though the Board have no accurate information upon which to form an opinion of the quantity now owned by the State, yet they have good reason to believe it is considerable; and if it shall be managed with caution and prudence, will constitute a valuable portion of the Literary Fund. Experiments which have been made by individuals in a few years past, show that most of it is susceptible of becoming the most fertile and valuable land in the State for grain, and no doubt remains that most of it may be drained by reasonable expense or labour.

So far as the Board have been able to obtain information on this subject, the great difficulty in reclaiming this land, by the State, is, that a great portion of it is owned by persons who have entered it upon speculation, under the belief that at some future time it would be drained and become valuable. The proportion which is owned by individuals and the State, can only be ascertained by survey or examination, and preparatory to any plan for draining the same, it would seem expedient that these respective proportions should be known.

It is believed, when this information shall be received, inducements can be offered by the State, which will make it the interest of persons owning lands of this description, adjoining lands belonging to the State, to afford their co-operation in so desirable a work.

Independent of the interest the State must take in advancing the value of its domain, other considerations of higher character and more importance enter into the subject. These lands at present, are unproductive, and the direct cause of pestilence and disease to all the inhabitants in their vicinity. Should they, under the auspices of a wise and benevolent policy, become drained, the lands will be fertile and productive, the country will become healthy and inhabited by a dense, enterprising and industrious population, contributing to the annual growth and pride of the State.

It is therefore respectfully recommended, that the Board of Internal Improvement be instructed to cause a survey and examination of such portions of swamp, as they may find convenient in the ensuing year; and that in the survey and examination, they ascertain as near as practicable, the portions of such land owned by individuals and the State, and the comparative value of each, and report the same to the next Legislature.

The establishment of schools in which shall be taught the rudiments of a common plain education, is a moral duty imposed upon all governments. In a government like ours, where the right of suffrage is general, with but few exceptions, it is essentially important to the preservation of public liberty: In the business and intercourse of society, it is necessary to protect the poor and ignorant from the deceits and wrongs of the cunning and unjust; and in the exercise of the right of suffrage, it is proper, that the citizen may read and think for himself, and above all, it is essential to teach man his duty in this life, and the high destiny which awaits him hereafter.

In this, as well as every other branch of public instruction or improvement, it is important to make a good beginning. We should build the Literary Fund, intended as the basis of public instruction, upon a good foundation. This can only be done by creating a fund of respectable amount, and vesting it all in an annual productive stock, relying on the interest to defray the annual expenses of the schools. It is fortunate for our State that she has so managed her finances for a few years past, that she has it now completely in her power to set apart a portion of her funds to the use of common schools, which may bring them into operation in two or three years without disturbing the principal of the sum which may be pledged for that purpose. The State owns at this time

In the State Bank of North Carolina 2,762 shares, of the value of	$276,200
In the Bank of Newbern, 1,663 shares, of the value of	$166,300
In the Cape Fear Bank 2,057 shares, of the value of	$205,700

Of this stock, the dividends arising on that held in the State Bank, are now applied to the ordinary expenses of the government, and those arising on the stock held in the Newbern Bank and the Bank of Cape Fear, previous 1821, to have been set apart and are now applied to the purposes of internal improvement, and consists of,

In the Bank of Newbern 1304 shares, of the value of	$130,400
In the Bank of Cape Fear 1358 shares, of the value of	$135,800

The *dividends* on the remaining stock in the Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear are pledged to the purposes of the Literary Fund, and consist of,

In the Bank of Newbern 359 shares, of the value of	$350,900
In the Cape Fear Bank 699 shares, of the value of	$69,900

It is respectfully recommended, that the *stock* now owned by the State and purchased since 1821, & that which may be hereafter acquired, in the Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear, be transferred to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund for the benefit of common schools.

This suggestion for the improvement of the fund for common schools has not been without due regard to the revenue of the State and its ordinary disbursements purchased and no doubt is entertained, but the stock may be appropriated as recommended without injury to either. The Board are aware that it may be desirable hereafter, upon the expiration of the charters of the present Banks, either in extending those charters to a longer time, or in establishing a new Bank, that the State should become a stockholder to the amount of the stock it may then own in the present Banks; and they are fully impressed with the opinion, that a proper and judicious management of the public finances would require such a measure. The recommendation now submitted by them, is not at all in conflict with such a course. It will still be the property of the State, and subject to its direction and control; and it will be competent for the State, either in a renewal of the charters of the present Banks, or in the creation of a new Bank, to secure to the President and Directors, of the Literary Fund the right of subscribing to the capital stock of the Bank any sum which the Legislature may think proper, and no doubt can be entertained this would be done.

The benefit to be deprived from an appropriation of the stock of the Literary Fund, is, that it would establish at once a permanent certain fund, upon which the State could rely, to carry into operation the system of schools in a short time. The annual interest to be deprived from it would be certain in amount, and after the system shall have commenced with such a fund, no reasonable fears could be entertained of their discontinuance. It would give confidence to the plan and inspire the whole community with a hope of its speedy commencement. It is hoped there are no grounds to believe the fund would not be prudently and faithfully managed. The President and Directors of the Fund are all amenable to the Legislature, and most of them can be removed at their pleasure. In common with their fellow-citizens, they take and feel a deep interest in the prosperity of the institution committed to their care, and no doubt the State will, at all times, command their best efforts; in its promotion.

We have the honor to be very respectfully,
B. G. BURTON, *President*,
JOHN LOUIS TAYLOR,
B. YANCY.
JA IREDELL,
JOHN HAYWOOD.

Fortune's Favors—The Norfolk Beacon of the 16th instant, says:—The ticket (combination 5, 33. 46) entitled to the capital prize of $20,000 in the Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery, drawn on Wednesday 7th inst. was sold at Tyler's Office, at Washington, to Mr. Lewis Berkley of Aldie, Loudoun county, Virginia.

A $4,000 prize in the same Lottery was sold to Mr. R. Mosby of Richmond, and several of $500 in Norfolk.

Captions of the Laws,
PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH-CAROLINA, AT THE SESSION OF 1826—7.

[The following is the conclusion of the captions to the acts, which were not received in time to be published last week.

PUBLIC ACTS.

22. Amending the act of 1823, relative to pedlars on navigable streams. [Reduces the tax to five dollars for each county on the waters south of the Albemarle sound.]

23. To revive and continue in force the act of 1824, altering and amending the act for the relief of such persons as became purchasers of the Cherokee lands, sold under the authority of the State. [Revives and continues in force said act until the meeting of the next General Assembly.]

24. To amend the laws regulating the sale of lands and slaves, so far as respects the counties therein named. [Authorises the sheriffs and other returning officers of the counties of Anson, Onslow, Wake, Craven, Mecklenburg, Orange, Cumberland, Nash, Stokes, Guilford, Rowan, Davidson, Columbus, Beaufort, Person, Caswell, Rutherford, Brunswick, Pitt, Hyde, Halifax, Randolph, Wayne Greene, Robeson, Chatham, Franklin, Warren, Bladen, Duplin and Edgecombe, to make sale of lands and slaves on the first day of the Superior Courts for those counties.]

25. To perpetuate the evidence of the claim of the State to such shares or stock in the several Banks or other corporations, as have been, or shall be purchased for the State [Makes it the duty of the Treasurer to deliver certificates of such shares or stock to the Secretary of State, who is to register them; and directs the Comptroller, as soon as his accounts shall be passed upon by the Legislature, to endorse upon the certificates that they have been allowed.]

26. Prescribing the time in which presumption of payment, satisfaction or abandonment of claims shall arise. (Enacts that the presumption of payment or satisfaction on judgments, contracts and agreements, shall arise within ten years after the right of action on the same shall accrue; that the presumption of payment or abandonment of the right of redemption on mortgages, and of other equitable interest, shall arise within ten years after the forfeiture of said mortgage or last payment on the same, or the right of action shall accrue on any equitable interest or claim, under the like rules and restrictions; that all judgments heretofore rendered, contracts, &c. heretofore made, and which have remained for ten, and less than twenty years, after the right of action has accrued, the presumption in law shall arise within three years from this time, &c. &c.)

27. An act for the protection of sureties. [Provides that in the trial of all actions at Law, it shall be competent for either of the defendants to shew that they are sureties; and it shall be the duty of the jury or of the justice of the peace to discriminate between the principal and surety in rendering verdict or judgment; and it is then made the duty of the Sheriff to proceed in the first instance on the execution, against the principal.]

28. Concerning the Swamp and marsh lands in this State, and for other purposes. [Directs the Internal Improvement to cause to be surveyed certain Swamps, and determine whether it be practicable to drain them; and, to enable the Board to carry the provisions of the act into effect, authorises them to raise 50,000 dollars by lottery.]

29. Concerning the entry of land in this State. [Declares that it shall not be lawful for entry-takers to receive entries of vacant and unappropriated marsh and swamp lands, except where the quantity of land does not exceed five acres in one body, and that situate between the lines of tracts heretofore granted.]

30. Prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the lands lately acquired from the Cherokee Indians. [Enacts that the Governor shall appoint one or two Commissioners, to superintend the surveying of said lands, which have not been heretofore surveyed.]

31. To amend the act of 1822, declaring what hogshead and [illegible] staves shall be merchantable. [Declares that all red oak [illegible] staves, three inches wide, [illegible] sap, shall be merchantable.]

32. To aid the opening and completing the State road from [illegible] ville, in Surry county, to the Virginia line, by way of Bower's store and for other purposes. [Appropriates $500 out of the fund for Internal Improvement, for the purpose of carrying the object of this act into effect.]

RESOLUTIONS.

Requesting the Governor to make application to the British government for permission to take copies from the office of the Board of Trade and Plantations in London, of such documents as relate to the colonial history of this State.

Prescribing the duty of the Secretary of State, in relation to certain old plats and certificates of survey.

Relative to the amendment of the Constitution of the U. States. Resolves that the Legislature will not act definitively upon the resolutions received from Georgia, proposing to prevent the election of President and Vice-President from devolving on Congress; but that they will defer the same until the next session of the Legislature.

Appointing James Iredell and Burgess Yancey commissioners to collect information and prepare a plan to carry into effect the establishment of a Lunatic Asylum in this State, and report to the next General Assembly.

From Key West—The brig Governor Lincoln, lately arrived at N. York, touched at Key West 29th ult. and left there on the 1st inst. Captain Blinn states that Com. Porter had in port the frigate Liberator, and the brig Victoria, the latter just arrived from a cruise. The brig had another of his squadron, was then in sight beating in. The Commodore was fitting out a brig which he had captured, and was daily expecting two frigates from Vera Cruz, and intended to attack the Spanish squadron as soon as they arrived. His vessels were well manned, and the crews in fine spirits. The squadron off the harbor consisted of 4 frigates and 2 brigs. Com. Porter could run out any time he pleased, but intended to wait for the expected reinforcement. The Colombian privateer Caraboho, Capt. Hopner, was also in port repairing, and was to sail in 2 days—she had taken a number of prizes.

Com. Porter.—We learn from Capt. Palmer, of the schr. Sally & Polly, arrived at this port this day, from Matanzas, that when he left that place, (the 9th inst.) the report was current there that Com. PORTER with his fleet, had sailed from Key West. Captain Palmer knew no particulars, in relation to this report.

[*Chas. paper Feb.* 15.

The Greek frigate Hellas, arrived at Malta Nov. 29th, in 32 days from New-York, took on board 39 Greek Prisoners, (who had been detained on suspicion of being pirates,) and sailed December 1st for Napoli.

On entering the harbor of Malta the Hellas hoisted the Greek flag and fired a salute, which was returned from the forts.

Doubloons & Gold.

The highest premium will be given at COHEN'S OFFICE, NORFOLK, for DOUBLOONS—also for AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH, and PORTUGUESE GOLD.

Orders are received at Cohen's OFFICE for TICKETS and SHARES in any of the Lotteries, and every information given *gratis*. DRAFTS on any of the NORTHERN CITIES can always be had in sums to suit purchasers, and most kinds of foreign *Bills* exchanged on the most favorable terms.

Feb. 17.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

Offers for sale, the cargo of sch. Cordelia, Capt. Etheredge, from St. Martins, consisting of RUM, SUGAR, MOLASSES and SALT.

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 17.

LOST

Lately by the Subscriber, a note against Mr. Alpheus Fobes, jr. for 358,750 shingles, dated at or about the 19th July, 1826, and payable in October and November last, with a credit on the back of 30 dollars. I forewarn all persons from purchasing or receiving said note, and will give a liberal reward to any person who will return it to me.

THOS. W. THOMPSON.

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 17.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Feb 24, 1827.

☞ The northern mail due last night, by which we furnish our readers with the latest intelligence, had not arrived when our paper was put to press, 2 o'clock.

The mail from this place to Norfolk via the Great Bridge will in future be closed every Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M. instead of 11 o'clock, as stated in the advertisement.

Exculpation of Mr. Calhoun—This gentleman has been honorably acquitted of the foul imputations brought against him by *Elijah Mix*, in reference to the Rip Rap contract. The Committee appointed in the House of Representatives to investigate these charges, after having gone thoroughly into the origin and history of the above contract, and examined numerous witnesses, have drawn up and submitted a Report, in which the character of the Vice President is found to be untarnished, and his accuser, Mr. Mix, proved to be a liar, and not to be believed on his oath. The following is an extract from the Report:

The Committe are, however, unanimously of opinion, that there is nothing in the evidence to warrant a belief; or even the slightest suspicion, that the Vice-President was interested in any contract made with the Department of War, whilst he was intrusted with the discharge of its duties, or that he either directly or indirectly participated in the profits of any such contract; or that he connived at such participation in any of his subordinate officers.

From the prominent figures which Elijah Mix makes in this transaction throughout occupying the two fold attitude of an informer and a witness, seems to demand of the Committee a direct expression of the opinion they have formed of his general character for veracity, as well as of the specific opinion they have formed in relation to some of the most prominent parts of his testimony.

On the subject of his general character for veracity, they have no hesitation in saying, that he is entirely destitute of the slightest claim to be believed upon his oath.

They have come to this conclusion, not only from the testimony of respectable witnesses, going to establish the general infamy of his character, but from the total disregard for truth which he manifested during the progress of his examination, and the numerous contradictions in which he involved himself whilst giving in his testimony in the presence of the Committee.

Without attempting to detail the numerous instances in which it is apparent to the Committee that he has sworn to wilful and deliberate falsehoods, they have confined themselves to those parts of his testimony, which demand a separate and distinct consideration on other grounds.

A letter from Philadelphia, dated Sept 18, 1826, and headed "American Dramatists," is published in the London Magazine for December. This letter records the names of Thomas Godfrey, a native of Philadelphia, son of the inventor of the quadrant, John Leacock, Lemuel Sawyer, Esq. member of Congress, Peter Markoe, a citizen of the same place, Murdock, a hair-dresser, Charles Jared Ingersoll, Esq. John N Barker, Esq. an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, Charles Breck, Joseph Hutton, Wm. Dunlap, M. M. Noah, Editor of the New-York Enquirer, Samuel Woodworth, of New-York, Mr. Hillhouse, Dr. Percival, Mrs. Rawson, Col. Humphreys of the Revolutionary army, Mrs. Mercy Warren, John D. Turnbull, Wm. C. White, and John D. Burk, Esq. and mentions the different tragedies, comedies, &c. written by each. We extract the following from the letter:

John Leacock, at one time coroner of Philadelphia, published in 1767, a comic opera, entitled "Disappointment, or the Force of Credulity," which was designed to ridicule the belief at that time prevalent, that Blackbeard, the pirate, had buried vast treasures along the American coast. The piece contains much broad humor, and passed through a second edition in 1769, but was never introduced upon the stage.

In 1824, Lemuel Sawyer, a member of Congress from one of the southern states, published a comedy in ridicule of the same absurd opinion; and also to satirise the practice which prevails in the district from which he was elected, of *treating* the voters with liquor at the polls on election days. His satire is not, I fear, sufficiently pungent to effect the laudable purpose of the writer, who died since the publication of his play, which was never performed.

The following is the concluding paragraph:

There are ample materials to extend this letter very readily to twice its present length; but as I have shown sufficient to prove that something has been done towards the foundation of a national drama in the U. States, I refrain from longer taxing the patience of the reader, lest I provoke him to cry out in self defence, *ne quid nimis*, and accuse me of attaching too much importance to trifles.

Mr. Bulfinch's Enigma—Another solution to this Enigma has been handed to us. "S." has been as unfortunate as "H." in his "guessing." The author will solve it himself next week, and thus prevent any further discussion.

MR. EDITOR—Permit a second friend to guess at the Enigma which appeared in the Star of the 10th instant. Is it not *Eternity?* S.

COMMUNICATED.

Rule for working a days work at Sea.

1—2—3—4—5—6—7—8—points
19-38-56-71-83-92-98-100

Multiply departure by number corresponding to course at bottom and top respectively. Add to obtain the difference of longitude add one third of the departure to the departure and subtract two for the number of course if less than four points. But one if above four points.

Congressional Summary.

19TH CONGRESS..2ND SESSION.

[*From the National Journal.*]

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Findlay submitted a resolution instructing the committee on manufactures to inquire into the expediency of increasing the duties on imported spirits. The bill from the other House for altering the acts imposing duties on wool and certain articles of woolen manufacture, was read a second time, and after some debate referred to the committee on manufactures. The bill for reducing the duties on imported wines, teas and coffee was taken up for consideration, and after some discussion, ordered as amended to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the select committee appointed on the letter of the Vice-President, made their Report, which was read. This Report, which acquits the Vice-President in the most unequivocal terms, of any participation in the profits of the Mix Contract, as well as another Report made by Mr. *Floyd*, the chairman of the committee, which was rejected in committee; both Reports were ordered to be printed. We understand that 5 of the committee were decidedly in favor of the first Report presented by Mr. *Wright*—that the Chairman, Mr. *Floyd*, was in favor of that which he presented, and that the other member of the committee was indifferent as to which of the Reports was adopted. There is no essential difference between the Reports. The House subsequently ordered the bill authorising an exchange of stock, and the bill to relieve Swedish and Norwegian vessels from the payment of discriminating duties, to be engrossed, in the form in which they were reported, and read a third time on Wednesday.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. *Dickerson*, from the committee on manufactures, reported the bill for altering the acts imposing duties on imported woollens, without amendment. The Senate took up the bill appropriating five hundred thousand dollars annually, for six years, for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the United States—and after a long discussion and the adoption of several amendments, the bill was laid on the table, with the understanding that it would be taken up on Friday.

In the House of Representatives, on Thursday, the discussion was resumed on the clause in the General Appropriation Bill, which provided an outfit of $9,000 for a Minister to succeed Mr. Anderson to the mission of Tacubaya; when finally it was determined not to fill the blank with that sum, by a vote of 117 to 45. The blank was then, on motion of Mr. *Cook* filled with $4,500, and thus amended, the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Friday. The resolution of Mr. *Saunders* was taken up and discussed—Mr. *Saunders* concluding the observations which he commenced on the preceding day; after which he was followed by Mr. *Buckner* in reply.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16—In the Senate, yesterday, the bill further to amend "an act to establish the Judicial Courts of the U. States, passed the 24th of September, 1786," was read a second time, considered, and after some debate, laid on the table. The Senate resumed the bill for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the U. States—contemplating the establishment of two dry docks, the collection and preservation of ship timber, and the establishment of a Naval Academy. Mr. *Smith*, of S. C. moved to strike out that portion of the bill which provides for a Naval Academy. This motion after a long debate was negatived—ayes 22, noes 24; the bill was ordered to a 3d reading.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. E. *Johnson* spoke on the subject of the resolution of Mr. *Saunders*, until the hour had expired. The General Appropriation bill was passed. The House then took up the bill making appropriations for the military service, when some discussion took place on the clause for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, but it was finally carried. The amendment moved by Mr. *Vance*, to introduce an appropriation for the Georgia Militia Claims, and the clause relative to surveys for Internal Improvement, will lead to much discussion to day.

Interesting.—Our attentive correspondent at Washington has transmitted to us under date of the 3d inst. the annexed information on the subject of claims for FRENCH SPOLIATIONS, which is highly interesting to many of our readers: "I have just been informed that the committee of the Senate upon the subject of the claims of our merchants and insurance companies for spoliations by France before the date of the Louisiana treaty, have agreed upon the principles of a report, which their Chairman will make some time during the next week.—These claims, as is well known, stand on wholly different grounds from those arising from more recent spoliations, they having been in effect relinquished by the U. S. as a consideration for receiving other advantages such as being released from their guarantees of the French West Indies, &c.

The committee allow these claims therefore to be good against our own government though not to their full amount, but only to the value of what we gained nationally by sacrificing them, and this it seems will admit of some approximation to a fair pecuniary estimate. The claims are said to be eight millions, the national gain can hardly be half as much.

Nothing definitive is proposed by the friends of the measure to be done this session beyond making a favorable report, to be accompanied by some resolutions in the Senate in conformity with it, thus putting the claims in a favorable point of view for the consideration of the next Congress."

Cuba—The Baltimore American says: "Whatever may turn out to be the policy of Great-Britain as to this commanding post, it is clear that the people both of that country and this, have their eyes open to its importance. Wednesday brought us a rumor of instructions to the British Admiral on the Jamaica station, to be prepared to act against Cuba, in the event of the refusal of indemnification by Spain; and another mail brought us orders from our own government to have the government vessels put in readiness for immediate service. To the U. States, Mexico, Colombia, and Central America, this is, indeed, a point of supreme moment and interest; nor could any design of England in this quarter, fail to encounter a firm and combined resistance. She is at least aware of this—and that her attempt would not be a Copenhagen business. It must be confessed, that Spain, like an ill managed family, is a nuisance to all her neighbors."

Cuba, in extent little greater than one of our largest states, furnishes exports equal in value to two-thirds of the exports of the whole twenty-four. Florida is capable of producing nearly all the articles of Cuba, and hence its immense value may be easily estimated. A million and a half of oranges are gathered in St. Augustine and its vicinity. The rice lands of Florida equal those of Carolina, which sell at $250 an acre, while those of Florida sell at 3 to 4 dollars; and $4,000,000 might be saved by it to the United States in tobacco and segars now imported from abroad. Wine and silk of the best quality might be produced as easily as at Bordeaux, Languedoc or Valencia, not to mention the staples of indigo, sea island cotton, sugar, &c.

Fonthill Abbey—Administration on the estate of the late wealthy Mr. Farquhar has been granted to J. F. Frazier, one of the nephews—the property is chiefly personal, (the splendid estate of Fonthill having been sold by Mr. F. some time previous to his death,) and will therefore, be divided equally among his nephews and neices. There are 3 nephews, viz: G Mortimer, J. Mortimer, and J. F. Fraser, and 4 nieces who are married to the following gentlemen: Sir Wm. Templar Pole, Bart. James Lumsden, Wm. Aitken, and P. Trezevant, of America. It is supposed that the share of each will be about 100,000 pounds. The landed property is comparatively small, and will go to the heirs at law.—*London paper.*

Selected Summary.

Disasterous Fire!—The new stables of Mr. Hatch, keeper of the Mansion House Hotel at Fishkill, N. York, were destroyed by fire a few days ago, and 17 horses were burnt to death, 12 of which belonged to the Albany line of stages. Loss in hay, oats, harness, &c. $500.

A sheet iron factory is in operation at Fairhaven, Vermont, capable of making two tons per week, and said to be the only factory in the United States, where sheet iron is manufactured from the raw material.

On Sunday morning Jan 27, a duel was fought at New-Orleans, between Jacob Paul, Cashier of the Bank, and W. Morse, Esq. They exchanged shots without effect, and separated in a quarrelsome humor.

New-York Senatorial Election—Martin Van Buren has been re-elected by a concurrent vote of the two Houses of the New-York Legislature, U. States Senator from that State, for six years from the 3d day of March next.

The Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians number 26,675—and the expenses of removing them, &c. is estimated at $1,970,000.

A Grand Company with a capital of a million of dollars, has been formed at Paris to run stages to all parts of France.

The London Sunday Times, says—A fluent speaker will pronounce 7,200 words in an hour, 150 in a minute, and two in a moment.

A certain medical quack, who was lately bound to keep the peace for beating his wife, goes among his friends by the name of *Elixir, (he licks her.)*

Old Bachelors—Gen. M'Clure lately in the New-York Legislature, presented a bill to repeal the tax on dogs, and lay it on bachelors, which bill did not pass. In consequence of the General's motion a numerous meeting of bachelors, old and young, took place in the City of New-York—they passed several resolutions not to pay the tax, if it was levied.

The Duke of York whose life is despaired of, is heir to the British throne.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island and Cape Breton, are as large as England, contain 35,000,000 of acres—and are capable of maintaining three millions of inhabitants. There present population is 200,000.

There are 135,500 scholars in the Sunday Schools in the United States—and the Union Institution which is at the head of the whole system, expends about $3000 a month in books &c. and yet the books are obtained at about half the former prices.

Longevity—A few days ago, a negro slave named Jack, died in Princess Ann county, Virginia, at the advanced age of one hundred and eleven years. He worked as a field hand, until about two years ago, when a disease contracted by exposure, rendered him unfit for service.

Important Decision—The British attorney-general for the Island of Barbadoes, has decided, that produce of the U. States, brought from any other island in the West-Indies, is liable to seizure, under the present orders in council.

Beef cattle barrelled at Lansingburg, N. Y. last season 7500—barrels of pork 9000—barrels of beer made 8000—bushels of grain purchased and exported 140,000.

7,669,838 Staves, the produce of the State of N. York, were inspected in the city of N. Y. last year. Gov. Clinton, considers the number important, and recommends that the Canal Toll on this article should be diminished, so that the export of Staves may increase.

The finances of CUBA are in a flourishing condition—that island performs the acts of a nation. It maintains the Spanish Army and Navy there, and proposes to increase them. It seems to have more power than the mother country.

Mr. Sparks, editor of the N. A. Review, proposes to publish an entire edition of Gen. Washington's Works, embracing his state papers and official and private correspondence, &c.

About $7000 have been collected in N. York City, and near 4000 in Philadelphia, for the Grecks.

Waverly Novels—M. Samuel H. Parker of Boston, is now publishing an elegant duodecimo edition of the Waverly novels, from stereotype plates cast at the Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry; he has nearly completed 18 volumes—each work making two volumes.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8 A. M.	12 noon.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	50	58	64
Monday,	45	52	50
Tuesday,	46	54	56
Wednesday,	40	48	50
Thursday,	44	64	68
Friday,	60	72	74

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

21st, Schr. Mary, Stevens, from St. Thomas, in ballast.

" Schr. Superb Hope, Chase, 70 hours from Charleston, in ballast.

" Schr. General Warren, Vinal, Charleston, in ballast.

DEPARTED.

19th, Schr. Edward, Williams, for Savannah, with corn by L. C. Moore.

20th, Schr. Cordelia, Walker, for Winton, N. C.

23rd, Schr. Gen. Jackson, Goold, for Charleston, corn by M. Cluff.

CLEARED.

20th, Schr. Ceres Whelden, for Gaudeloupe, staves and shingles by A. Fobes, jr.

23d, Schr. Polly Rider, Dunlap, for Martinique, staves by A. Fobes, jr.

To sail to-morrow.

Schr. Sarah, Stewart, Charleston, corn by Wright & Williams.

From Perquimans River, schr. Camilla, Reed, for Martinique, staves, shingles and corn by the master.

W. BECKWITH

Has removed to Elizabeth-City, with the view to resume the Law Practice; he will attend the Courts of this and the adjoining counties, and expects to give his attention exclusively to his professional duties.

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 24. Tf

Elizabeth-City Academy.

The examination of the pupils in this institution will take place on Friday the 2d of March. The presence of the Trustees and all others concerned is respectfully requested.

The first quarter of the ensuing year will commence on the Monday following the examination. The male department will be under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Wiley, and the female under that of Miss T. Eustis.

By order of the Trustees,
J. L. BAILEY, *Sec'ry.*

February 24.

Fresh Garden Seed!

THE Subscriber has just received, a small assortment of

GARDEN SEED,

suitable for the season, which he can recommend to be good, as they are raised by an experienced horticulturist.

Jas. A. Armistead.

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 24. Lt

New and Fashionable

CLOTHING STORE.

Hartshorns & Pickett,

Merchant Tailors,

Have taken the store opposite Mr. Fearing's Grocery, where they intend to carry on the Tailoring Business in its various branches. Should clothes sold and made by them not fit, they can be returned and the money cheerfully refunded.

ON HAND,

An assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings.

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 24. Tf

Lamp Oil.

Just received and for sale, winter strained Lamp Oil, very superior quality.

RICHARD WYATT.

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 24. Tf

I wish to sell

300 barrels Tar, and 30 or 40,000 R. O. hhd. Staves, delivered at Newby's Bridge, Perquiman's County. Molasses, coffee and sugar will be taken in payment.

RICHARD WYATT.

February 24. Tf

Reduced Prices!

William Lyon, Tailor,

Takes this method to inform the public that he will in future execute work at the following *reduced prices:*

Making Frock and Dress Coats	$5 00
" *Short Cloth do.*	4 00
" *Summer or Homespun do.*	3 00

Pantaloons, Vests, &c. in proportion. And he assures his friends that he will use every exertion to give satisfaction.

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 24. Tf

POETRY.

FOR THE STAR.

The Yew Tree

BY BENJAMIN S. BULFINCH.

Thou melancholy Tree,
That loves to court the dead,
I love to sit by thee,
And see thee constant shed
Thy foliage green, upon the grave
Where some old hero sleeps!
For thou the wintry storm doth brave,
And vigils ever keeps

To muse beneath thy shade,
And think upon the great!
How many heads are lowly laid,
Who dream'd of wealth and state!
Few now do make an offering here,
That bowed at their nod:
Dried is the widows willing tear,
Upon the moss-grown sod.

But mark yon lonely spot,
Anna doth there repose!
Altho' her earthly part doth rot,
In heaven she blooms, a rose:
Eager to soar to fields of light,
Her happy spirit roves
Where bowers of evergreen invite,
And form celestial groves.

More welcome thou to me,
Than burnish'd domes of pride!
Because no child of poverty
Thou ever canst deride.
Ah, Tree of Grief! I'll form of thee
An ever verdant wreath—
T'will be a monitor to me,
To be prepar'd for Death.

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 24, 1827.

[BY REQUEST]

The following is a translation from an ancient Spanish Poem, which, says the Edinburgh Review, is surpassed by nothing, with which we are acquainted in the Spanish language, except the Odes of Lewis de Leon.

Oh! let the soul in slumbers break,
Arouse its senses and awake,
To see how soon
Life like its glories glides away,
And the stern footsteps of decay
Come stealing on.

And while we eye the rolling tide,
Down which our flowing minutes glide
Away so fast;
Let us the present hour employ,
And deem each future dream a joy
Already past.

Let no vain hope deceive the mind—
No happier let us hope to find,
To-morrow than to day;
Our golden dreams of yore were bright,
Like them the present shall delight—
Like them decay.

Our lives like hasting streams must be,
That into one ingulfing sea,
Are doomed to fall—
The sea of Death, whose waves roll on,
O'er king and kingdom, crown and throne,
And swallow all.

Alike the river's lordly tide,
Alike the humble rivulet's glide
To that sad wave;
Death levels poverty and pride,
And rich and poor sleep side by side
Within the grave.

Our birth is but a starting place;
Life is the running of the race:
And Death the gaol!
There all those glittering toys are bought,
That path alone, of all unsought,
Is found of all.

Say then how poor and little worth,
Are all those glittering toys of earth,
That lure us here?
Dreams of a sleep that Death must break,
Alas! before it bids us wake,
Ye disappear!

Long ere the lamp of Death can blight,
The cheeks pure glow of red and white
Has passed away;
Youth smiled, and all was heavenly fair;
Age came and laid his finger there,
And where are they?

Where is the strength that spurned delay,
The step that rolled so light and gay,
The heart's blithe tone?
The strength is gone, the step is slow,
And joy grows weariness and woe.
When age comes on.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following letter is said to be from the pen of one of the best and the greatest men Virginia has produced.

ADVICE FROM A FATHER TO HIS ONLY DAUGHTER.

Written immediately after her Marriage.

My Dear—You have just entered into that state which is replete with happiness or misery. The issue depends upon that prudent, amiable, uniform conduct, which wisdom and virtue so strongly recommended, on the one hand, or on that imprudence which a want of reflection or passion may prompt, on the other.

You are allied to a man of honor, of talents, and of an open generous disposition. You have therefore, in your power, all the essential ingredients of domestic happiness; it cannot be marred, if you now reflect upon that system of conduct which you ought invariably to pursue—if you now see clearly, the path from which you will resolve never to deviate. Our conduct is often the result of whim or caprice, often such as will give us many a pang, unless we see beforehand, what is always the most praise-worthy, and the most essential to happiness.

The first maxim which you should impress deeply upon your mind, is never to attempt to control your husband by opposition, by displeasure, or any other mark of anger. A man of sense, of prudence, of warm feelings, cannot, and will not bear an opposition of any kind, which is attended with an angry look or expression. The current of his affections is suddenly stopped—his attachment is weakened—he begins to feel a mortification, the most pungent; he is belittled even in his own eyes; and be assured, the wife who once excites those sentiments in the breast of a husband, will never regain the high ground which she might and ought to have retained. When he marries her, if he be a good man, he expects from her smiles, not frowns; he expects to find in her one who is not to control him—not to take from him the freedom of acting as his own judgment shall direct; but one who will place such confidence in him, as to believe that his prudence is his best guide. Little things, what in reality are trifles in themselves, often produce bickerings, and even quarrels. Never permit them to be a subject of dispute; yield them with pleasure, with a smile of affection. Be assured that one difference outweighs them all a thousand, or ten thousand times. A difference with your husband ought to be considered as the greatest calamity—as one that is to be most studiously guarded against; it is a demon which must never be permitted to enter a habitation where all should be unimpaired confidence, and heart-felt affection. Besides, what can a woman gain by her opposition or her differences? Nothing. But she loses every thing; she loses her husband's respect for her virtues, she loses his love, and with that, all prospect of future happiness. She created her own misery, and then utters idle and silly complaints—but utters them in vain. The love of a husband can be retained, only by the high opinion which he entertains of his wife's goodness of heart, of her amiable dispositions, of the sweetness of her temper, of her prudence, and of her devotion to him. Let nothing, upon any occasion, ever lessen that opinion. On the contrary, it should augment every day: he should have much more reason to admire her for those excellent qualities, which will cast a lustre over a virtuous woman, when her personal attractions are no more.

Has your husband staid out longer than you expected? When he returns receive him as the partner of your heart. Has he disappointed you in something you expected, whether of ornament or furniture, or of any conveniency? Never evince discontent; receive his apology with cheerfulness.—Does he, when you are housekeeper, invite company without informing you of it, or bring home with him a friend? Whatever may be your repast, however scanty it may be, however impossible it may be add to it, receive them with a pleasing countenance, adorn your table with cheerfulness, give to your husband and to your company a hearty welcome; it will more than compensate for every other deficiency; it will evince love for your husband, good sense in yourself, and that politeness of manners, which acts as a most powerful charm; it will give to the plainest fare a zest superior to all that luxury can boast. Never be discontented on any occasion of this nature.

In the next place, as your husband's success in his profession will depend upon his popularity, and as the manners of a wife have no little influence in extending or lessening the respect and esteem of others for her husband, you should take care to be affable and polite to the poorest as well as to the richest. A reserved haughtiness is a sure indication of a weak mind and an unfeeling heart.

With respect to your servants, teach them to respect and love you, while you expect from them a reasonable discharge of their respective duties. Never tease yourself, or them by scolding—it has no other effect than to render them discontented and impertinent. Admonish them with a calm firmness.

Cultivate your mind by the perusal of those books which instruct while they amuse. Do not devote much of your time to novels; there are a few which may be useful in improving and in giving a higher tone to our moral sensibility; but they tend to vitiate the taste, and to produce a disrelish for substantial intellectual food. Most plays are of the same cast; they are not friendly to the delicacy which is one of the ornaments of the female character. History, Geography, Poetry, Moral Essays, Biography, Travels, Sermons, and other well written religious productions, will not fail to enlarge your understanding, to render you a more agreeable companion, and to exalt your virtue. A woman devoid of rational ideas of religion, has no security for her virtue; it is sacrificed to her passions, whose voice, not that of God, is her only governing principle. Besides, in those hours of calamity to which families must be exposed, where will she find support, if it be not in her just reflections upon that all ruling Providence which governs the universe, whether animate or inanimate?

Mutual politeness between the most intimate friends, is essential to that harmony, which should never be once broken or interrupted. How important then is it between man and wife! The more warm the attachment, the less will either party bear to be slighted, or treated with the smallest degree of rudeness or inattention. This politeness, then, if it be not in itself a virtue, is at least the means of giving to real goodness a new lustre; it is the means of preventing discontent, and even quarrels; it is the oil of intercourse, it removes asperities, and gives to every thing a smooth, an even, and a pleasing movement.

I will only add, that matrimonial happiness does not depend upon wealth—no, it is not to be found in wealth, but in minds properly tempered and united to our respective situations. Competency is necessary; all beyond that point, is ideal. Do not suppose, however, that I would not advise your husband to augment his property by all honest and commendable means. I would wish to see him actively engaged in such a pursuit, because engagement, a sedulous employment, in obtaining some laudable end, is essential to happiness. In the attainment of a fortune by honorable means, and particularly by professional exertion, a man derives particular satisfaction, in self applause, as well as in the increasing estimation in which he is held by those around him.

In the management of your domestic concerns, let prudence and wise economy prevail. Let neatness, order, judgment, be seen in all your different departments. Unite liberality with a just frugality—always reserve something for the hand of charity; and never let your door be closed to the voice of suffering humanity. Your servants in particular, will have the strongest claim upon your charity—let them be well fed, well clothed, nursed in sickness, and never unjustly treated.

Useful Advice—Be industrious in performing the duties of your stations, industrious in obtaining mutual skill, industrious in enriching your understanding with useful knowledge. Whilst you live you must work, or suffer the consequence of becoming torpid in body and mind.

Whatever your income may be, endeavor to live within it; not because you would provide against the infirmities of old age, though this is much to be wished for; and not because you may have something to leave to your children, though this is also desirable; but that you may keep your mind unembarrassed; and that you may have power to perform all your engagements, that you may acquire the reputation and enjoy the happiness of being punctual.

Settle your accounts regularly and never suffer them to get into confusion. Think nothing your own until you have paid for it.

Do not fall into the mean habit of borrowing small sums of your friends and neighbors, and never returning them.

The necessaries of life you must have, though to obtain them you are compelled to anticipate your earnings, but never run in debt for its pleasures, or even its comforts.

If you have seen better days, and are by misfortune, or extravagance and imprudence, reduced to indigence, manfully reject every temptation to indulgence. Curtail your expenses within the bounds of simple necessaries.

If you have received a reluctant discharge from your creditors, and are able afterwards without distressing your families, to pay them their full demands; remember, if you do not, that you are discharged neither in the court of conscience, nor the court of heaven! But if you are a creditor, be merciful, make due allowance for former habits, and for the frailty of human nature.

[*Boston Gazette.*

There is no time to which the mind more readily recurs, and on which it delights more to dwell, than that of youth. This period of life, uninterrupted by any cares or anxiety passes along so happily, that we seem reluctant to part with it.—Our impressions, then, are strong and lasting. While impressions produced by occurrences of a much later date, are so slight as to pass away in a few short years, these remain unweakened through all the vicissitudes of life.

It is true, that after a long absence from the scene of youthful enjoyment, our early recollections may be suspended; but they are never obliterated entirely. The return to that scene excites them anew, and they pass in rapid succession thro' the mind with renovated strength.—Then it is that the mind receives the greatest enjoyment in the contemplation of them; and indulging in that reverie which they tend to produce, withdraws itself for a time from the dross of earth, and soars to a higher and purer region.

Association of our ideas throws a charm over all objects with which we were in any manner connected in youth. Our affections are so entwined around them, that we deeply regret their removal. We perceive the least innovation; and any great change saddens us, as it serves to remind us of the progress of time and consequently of our greater remoteness from this happy period.

It is this principle of association which so endears us to any place wherein we may have spent many happy moments of childhood. Tho' it might possess nothing which would attract the notice of the traveller, or excite the curiosity of the naturalist; though

"*Nature may not have shed o'er the scene,*
Her purest of crystal and brightest of green,"

yet there is a something which so attaches us to it, that we find more real delight in revisiting it, than could elsewhere be excited in us, by all the beauties of nature and art combined. Every spot almost reminds us of some pleasing incident. The various sports of our early years, and the many companions who participated in them, all rise up in our imagination, and

'*Make each dear scene of enchantment more dear.*"

We associate with every thing some pleasing reminiscence, which raises in us a kind of veneration for it. And so great is this in many instances, that we would prefer that every such thing should remain the same, even at the expense of good taste, rather than by any considerable change to act with violence on our feelings.—[*Charleston Courier.*

A rich man proposed to a covetous greedy wretch to make him a present of fifty pounds, if he would let him beat him to death. The miser mused upon it for a long while; at last raising his head, 'No,' says he; give me twenty-five pounds, and beat me till I'm half dead.

Anecdote of a Russian Princess—Many of our readers are doubtless acquainted with the name of the Swiss doctor, Michael Schuppach, of Lengnau, in the Emmenthaf, who was highly celebrated and much in vogue in the last century. He is mentioned by Archdeacon Doxe, in his Travels in Switzerland, who himself consulted him. There was a time when people of distinction and fortune came to him, particularly from France and Germany, and even from some distant countries; and innumerable are the cures which he performed upon patients given up by the regular physicians. There was once assembled in Michael Schuppach's labaratory, a great many distinguished persons from all parts of the world, partly out of curiosity; and among them many French ladies and gentlemen, and a Russian prince, with his daughter, whose singular appearance attracted general attention. A young French marquis attempted for the amusement of the ladies, to display his wit on the miraculous doctor; but the latter, though not much acquainted with the French language, answered so pertinently, that the marquis had not the laugh on his side. During this conversation an old peasant entered, meanly dressed, with a snow white beard, a neighbor of Schuppach's. Schuppach directly turned away from his great company, to his old neighbor, and hearing that his wife was ill, set about preparing the necessary medicine for her, without paying much attention to his more exalted guests, whose business he did not think so pressing. The marquis was now deprived of one subject of his wit, and therefore chose for his butt the old man, who was waiting while his neighbor Michael was preparing something for his old Mary After many silly jokes on his long white beard, he offered a wager of 12 louis'dors, that none of the ladies would kiss the old dirty looking fellow. The Russian princess hearing these words, made a sign to her attendant, who brought her a plate. The princess put 12 louis'dors on it, and had it carried to the marquis, who of course could not decline adding 12 others. Then the fair Russian went up to the old peasant with the long beard, and said, "permit me venerable father, to salute you after the fashion of my country." Saying this, she embraced and gave him a kiss. She then presented him the gold with these words, "Take this as a remembrance of me, and as a sign that the Russian girls think it their duty to honor old age."

FROM THE DOVER GAZETTE.

Religion the source of Happiness.

There is no subject in all the range that an intelligent being can take below the skies so facinating as true religion. All other subjects, after a while weary us, and are altogether incapable of yielding that satisfaction which we often need, and without which we are *poor*, and dark, *lonely*. For after all, what is the world's frown, or indeed even friendship's warm embrace, and pleasant smile and delightful intercourse? What is any thing in these low grounds; be it sad, or joyous, prosperous, or adverse, life or death, without the pure consolation of the gospel, the glorious hopes of immortality? O there is something in the religion of the Redeemer that listens the heart's sad burden, & buoys us up above the waters of affliction. In vain, while under its influence, do the storms rage and the winds blow—in vain do blackening clouds fling their murkey shadows across our path, and the lightnings play around our head. Religion, Heaven's messenger, on wings of love, flies to our relief. Her hand smooths the ruffled brow of the contending elements, commands the surly winds to be still, and catches up the lightning's bolt ere it destroys.

It has been the remark of some Poet, that the bee draws honey from a flower, while the spider will light upon it and extract poison. It is thus with men, some will go through any trouble—witness the wreck of their property; the loss of their friends—be surrounded by all the ten-thousand vexations of human life—yet gather knowledge from their misfortunes, and feel happy they are no worse. They turn their meditations rather to the blessings than the cares of the world; and when they retire at night to their families, they talk, laugh, amuse themselves and and all around them with a flow of pure sport—determined to be happy, and are so. There are other men who are exactly the reverse—they take a deal of trouble to find out the miseries around them, and brood over every care with a gloomy ill-natured disposition, that marks them for misanthropes.

VARIETIES.

SELECTED FOR THE STAR.

A child of six years of age, being introduced into company for his extraordinary abilities, was asked by an eminent clergyman, where God was? with the proferred reward of an orange "Tell me, said the boy, where he is not, and I will give you two."

Foote and Garrick being at a tavern together at the time of the first regulation of the gold coin, the former pulling out his purse to pay the reckoning, asked the latter "what he should do with a light guinea he had?" "Pshaw it is worth nothing," says Garrick, "fling it to the devil." "Well David," said the other, "you are what I always took you for, ever contriving to make a guinea go farther than any other man."

"Silence! keep silence in the court" said, one day, an angry judge, "why will you not keep silence? Here we have judged a dozen causes this morning, and have not heard a word of one of them."

The late Earl of Chatham who bore no good will to a certain physician, was rallying him one day about the inefficacy of his prescriptions. To which the doctor replied, "he desired any of his patients to find fault with him." I believe you," replied the witty Earl, "for they are all dead!"

Voltaire having lampooned a nobleman, was caned by him for his licentious wit; when on applying to the Duke of Orleans, then Regent, and begging him to do him justice. The duke replied with a smile, "Sir, it has been done already."